

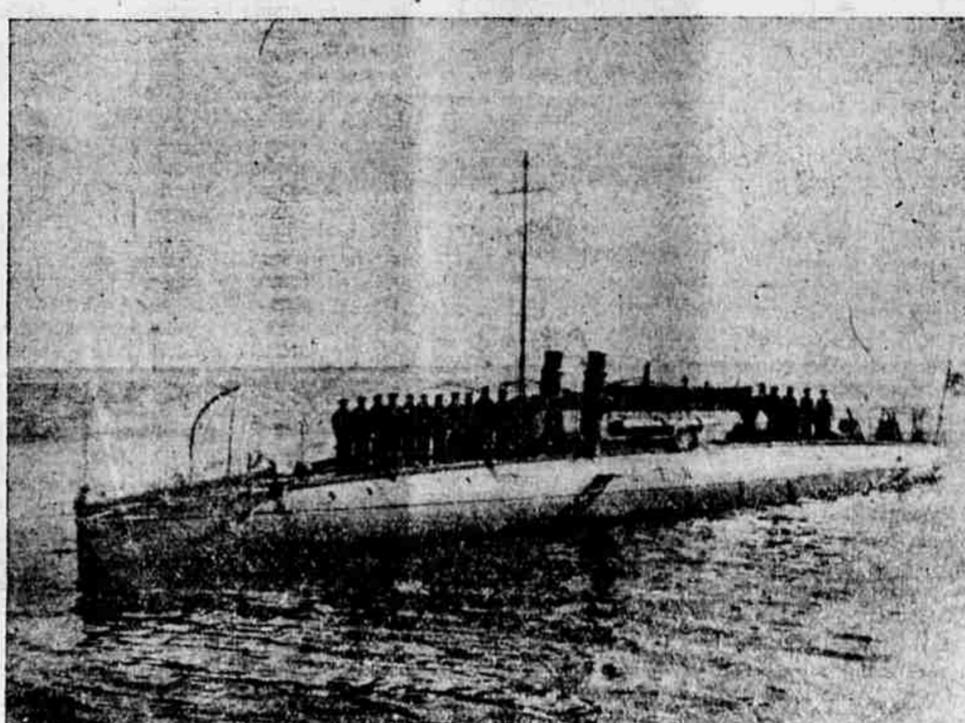
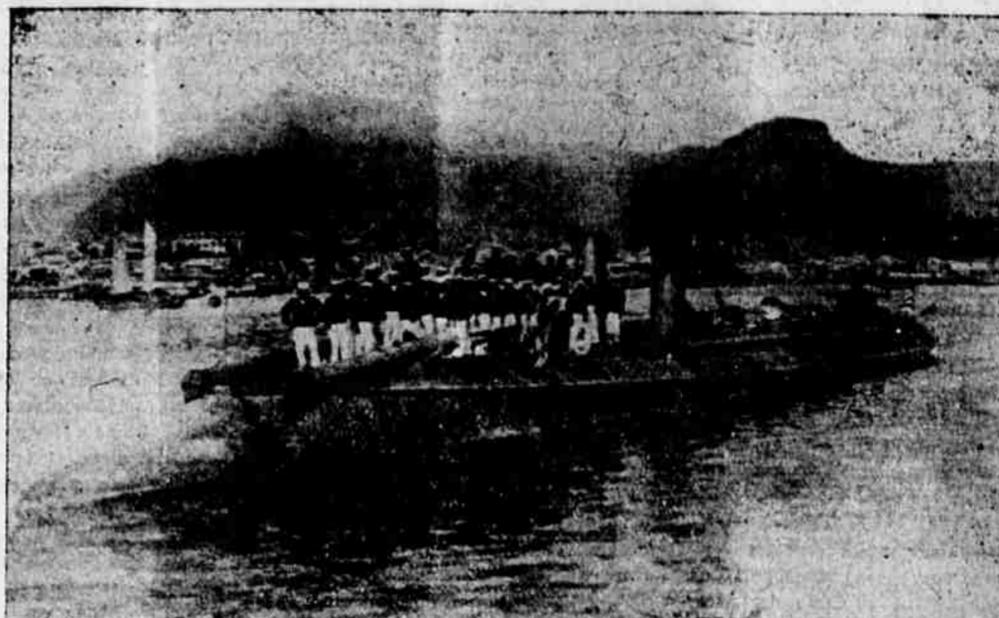
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 13.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2563.

JAPANESE DROP SHELLS INTO PORT ARTHUR THREE CRUISERS SUNK BY THE BOMBARDMENT



PORT ARTHUR FROM WITHIN.

Russian Bank Building Destroyed—Hakodate Shelled by Czar's Cruisers—Alexieff Doesn't Know When Ships Can be Repaired—Russians at Home Lose Their Heads—Fears for Europe's Peace.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—The bombardment of Port Arthur continues. Three Russian cruisers have been sunk and the Russian bank building destroyed.

REPAIR OF SHIPS INDEFINITE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that he does not know when the damaged vessels can be repaired.

RUSSIANS LOSE THEIR HEADS.

The Minister of Finance has exhorted the Russian people not to sacrifice their securities. He says Russia's economic power is unshaken.

JAPAN IS JUBILANT.

TOKYO, Feb. 12.—Rejoicings over the victories continue throughout Japan.

KODAMA TO COMMAND.

Baron Kodama, Vice Minister of War will probably command the Japanese land forces.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD HAKODATE.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 12.—It is rumored here that five Russian cruisers bombarded Hakodate on Tuesday.

HERE'S A NEW PHASE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Thirty per cent was paid today against war risks of France and England within six months.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President's neutrality proclamation has been issued.

THE AFTERNOON NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Reuter cablegram received today reports that four Russian battleships and three cruisers were sunk in the naval battle at Port Arthur Monday night.

Two Japanese cruisers were damaged.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—It is reported that the Russian cruiser *Variag* was blown up by her captain in the naval battle at Chemulpo. This was done presumably to prevent capture.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The report was received today that the Japanese troops attempted a landing at Port Arthur and were repulsed.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Russian Baltic fleet of fifteen vessels passed through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The Russian squadron is bound for the Orient.

HOW LOCAL JAPS TAKE THE NEWS

The local Japanese are intensely excited by the war news. Long before daylight they get papers from the Advertiser office and take them home or to the vernacular printing shops where translations are made and the news republished on slips which are given away. Yardboys and cooks are out early, spelling the headlines in the morning paper and awakening sleepers by their lively talk. Flag decorations show up all through the Oriental quarter.

To meet the demand of Japanese readers, the number of whom have greatly increased, the Advertiser will print war cablegrams in Japanese as well as English.

The Japanese Consul thinks that there are only about 200 men of the reserve

(Continued on page 5.)

Consul Salto is naturally cautious but he need have no fear of offending the United States government by permitting Japanese in these Islands to contribute to the war funds of their country. In 1870 both Germans and French, living in America and other foreign lands, bought their national bonds and the French, with the knowledge of Washington, sent large consignments of arms to Bordeaux. It is known to everyone that money from the Irish in America sustained a hostile propaganda against England for years and yet Great Britain made no complaint. When Turkey attacked Greece tens of thousands of dollars were forwarded to Athens by Greeks in America. So if our local Japanese want to help keep the fatherland in funds, the Government of this country, following ample precedent, will have nothing to say.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured two Russian cruisers.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—The Japanese now possess the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 10.—The Russian loss in Monday's naval engagement was ten killed and fifty-four wounded, including two officers. It is claimed that the *Retvian*, *Cesarevitch* and *Pallada* are not seriously damaged.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—Eight thousand Japanese troops have landed at this port.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Hay denies the report that he has invited the powers to restrict hostilities to the narrowest limits.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Japan is severely condemned for attacking the Russian fleet without a previous declaration of war.

CHEFOO, China, Feb. 9.—The Japanese fleet attacked the Russian squadron guarding Port Arthur on Monday night.

The Russian battleship *Retvian*, *Cesarevitch*, and the Russian cruiser *Pallada* were disabled by the torpedo-boats of the Japanese. The battle continued beyond the three-mile range.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Secretary of State Hay has invited the Powers to join in a notice to Russia and Japan guaranteeing the neutrality and integrity of China.

Admiral Evans has been ordered to send cruisers to China to observe the operations of the Powers.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 12.—There is much uneasiness in the Balkans. Russia and Austria have asked Roumania if she would be willing to occupy Bulgaria in the event of trouble.

MILLIONS FOR THE FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House has passed the bill loaning the St. Louis World's Fair \$4,000,000.

WARSHIPS FOR SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Warships have been ordered to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, where the Jimenez rebels are tearing up the railroad.

SCHWAB FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Charles M. Schwab has sailed for France to recuperate his health.

DICTATOR OF HONDURAS.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—General Bonilla has assumed the dictatorship of Honduras.

THE STORM HITS COURT

Turk Divorce Suit To Be Tried Today.

The storm ruled the criminal division of the Circuit Court term yesterday. Matsumoto's trial for assault with a deadly weapon could not be resumed before Judge Robinson because Mr. Mott-Smith, attorney for the defendant, was storm-bound at Waialae.

THAT BUILDING SCHEME.

The trial of Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co., damages for breach of agency contract, completed its ninth day before Judge Gear yesterday. Defendants are putting in evidence.

THE TURK DIVORCE.

Judge De Bolt will this morning hear the divorce suit of Frank J. Turk vs. Estrella L. Turk.

Benjamin Starr Kapu has brought a libel in divorce against Julia Naomi Kapu, alleging her desertion of him since August, 1895. They were married on May 3, 1885, by the Rev. J. Waiamau. The libellant belongs to one of the best known Hawaiian families of Honolulu, whose former home-stead at Lelelo was one of the snuggest places in the city.

JAPANESE DIVORCE SUIT.

Return of summons has been made by C. K. Stillman, deputy sheriff of North Kohala, in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Chikka Harada against Yasuziro Harada, on the ground of desertion and living in adultery with another. Complainant alleges they were married in Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan, in 1883 according to Japanese custom and after about a year came to Hawaii, where they lived from 1884 to 1892 in Kohala. During that time two sons were born, one being now 16 and the other 14 years of age, the elder living with his father at Kohala and the younger with his mother's parents in Japan. In 1892 she says her husband took her to Japan and in 1893 returned to Hawaii, leaving her in Japan. From 1894 to November, 1902, she alleges respondent failed to provide her with the necessities of life, compelling her to live upon the charity of friends. They last lived together as husband and wife for just three weeks in November, 1902.

Complainant says her husband is worth \$2000 and in constant receipt of \$70 a month wages as engineer of a steam plow at the Hawi Mill in Kohala. She says she has incurred expense of \$300 for medical treatment and drugs since November 21, 1902, for which she prays along with maintenance for herself and children, together with a decree of separation from her husband forever.

PROBATE MATTERS.

C. J. Falk by his attorney, W. S. Fleming, brings up his petition in the matter of the guardianship of Susan Brash, an insane person, on motion to set for hearing before Judge Robinson today.

Judge Gear has issued an order to the Yokohama Specie Bank to show cause why it should not pay over to H. Miki, administrator of the estate of Kuabara Minekichi, deceased, the sum of \$325 it holds on deposit in the name of the deceased.

H. H. Williams has petitioned that David Dayton be appointed administrator of the estate of James Barry Anderson, deceased intestate, which consists of personal effects valued at \$30.

CONTINUATIONS.

Stipulations are filed continuing the following cases to the April term of the First Circuit Court:

A. Gordon Hodges vs. Jacinto Miguel.
T. V. King vs. Chas. Desky.
Wong Quai et al. vs. Loo Chit Sam and A. F. Cooke.
Wong Quai et al. vs. Ku Chang et al.

LECTURE COURSE

Mothers' and Teachers' Club Arranges Meetings.

The Mothers' and Teachers' Club will commence their meetings on February 19 at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., where all subsequent meetings will also be held. The programs for the next four months are as follows:

FEBRUARY 19, 1904.

Music	Mrs. Hibberdine, Miss von Holt, Miss Hartnagle.
Recitation	Miss Crosette.
Paper—"Preferences of Children in Their Studies"	Mr. Griffiths.
Open Discussion	
Music	Mrs. Lyon.
	MARCH 4, 1904.
Music—Violin and Piano, "Sonata by Converse"	Miss Caroline Castle, Mr. D'Albert.
Paper—"The Influence of Music on the Early Life of the Child"	Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith.
Open Discussion	
Music—Solo	Miss Terry.
	APRIL 1, 1904.
Music	Kamehameha Girls.
"Physical Exercise as a Factor in the Development of the Child"	Rev. John Hopwood.
Open Discussion	
Music	Kamehameha Girls.
	MAY 6, 1904.
Music—"Spring Song"	Dudley Buck Kauai Home Chorus.
Children's Punishment	Miss Claire H. Uecke.
Open Discussion	
Reading	Mrs. F. C. Atherton.
Music	Kindergarten Chorus.

Wed Amid Warring Elements.

Miss Jeanette Pierce and Mr. A. J. Gignoux were united in marriage last evening at the Kapiolani Park residence of Mr. and Mrs. John W. McDonald. The ceremony, performed in the rites of the Catholic church, was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the couple. While the storm raged the wedding words were spoken, following which the guests bidden to the reception and wedding supper arrived.

The bride, who is one of Honolulu's handsome young ladies, looked beautiful in a gown of cream colored silk crepe over white silk, the bodice trimmed with a very handsome lace bertha.

The couple were married before a background of roses and greenery, while above them, festoons of fern leis, looped with white ribbons, were carried from a central chandelier to the sides of the room.

The lands were enclosed with screens of ferns and in this charming place the refreshments were served. About forty-five guests were present.

Mr. Gignoux is connected with the firm of Benson, Smith & Co. The bride has been a resident of Honolulu for the past two years.

THE STORM

The storm which prevails as this comment is being written is a kona which only lacks the accompaniment of a high wind to be one of extraordinary violence. The last local disturbance of the kind occurred three winters ago, a gale coming with the deluge. Happily we have so far, in this kona, been spared from a visitation of sustained high winds.

How much water has fallen may be best appreciated by comparison with what is called a fair season's rainfall in Southern California. Day before yesterday Wm. R. Castle reported nearly eight inches of rain at his city residence, registered in twelve hours. From nine to eleven inches is a fair average in San Diego for the seven months when precipitation may be looked for. So much rain makes good year. The last coast files show that, since October, Los Angeles has had a total precipitation of 0.57 inches, San Diego of 0.45 inches and Fresno of 1.48 inches. Even in the North, at San Francisco, only 7.19 inches have been vouchsafed. Out of the entire rainfall, if it totals eight inches, Southern California hopes to impound enough water to carry its agriculture through next summer and early fall. It is a safe estimate that such a deluge as we are having would be worth ten millions of dollars to Southern California industries.

FRESHET IN THE STREETS AND LIVE WIRES DOWN

Waikiki Under Water, Punchbowl Torn Up, Kalihhi Culvert Breaks, Piikoi Street Flooded. Lights Go Out, Cars Often Stalled.

Twenty thousand dollars will not go far toward repairing the damage to the streets, culverts and waterways of the city after yesterday's storm. Severe as was the kona of Saturday night and Sunday, that which commenced yesterday morning shortly after midnight was worse. It continued to rage last night until the streets, which were first attacked, were ripped and torn out beyond all semblance to their original condition.

The old trouble at Piikoi street and Wilder avenue, back of the Makiki fire station, broke out anew yesterday and the fire station floors were almost under water. Road Supervisor Johnson made an effort in the forenoon to do some repairs to the broken down concrete wall which was originally erected to divert the stream from its old course to the new ditch, but the new storm came upon him and he was compelled to quit. The result of the dammed up condition of the old ditch was to again flood Wilder avenue between Piikoi and Kewalo streets. The block was one wide area of dirty water which overflowed in a broad stream into the property on the makai side of the street. The cows in Lishman's lot, opposite the fire station, stood knee deep in water. Kewalo street as far as Lunaliio street was ripped out again and the debris lodged in Lunaliio street.

This excessive flood of water continued into Piikoi street and from the Kaahumanu school to Whitney's the water stood in places from one to two and a half feet deep. The debris was carried over the King street track of the Rapid Transit Company, stalling up cars for several hundred feet.

MULE LOCOMOTION.

The Rapid Transit then found good use for the mule busses of the defunct Hawaiian Tramways Company. The track was under water from J. S. Walker's gateway to British Commissioner Hoare's premises. Passengers were transferred in the busses between those points, the cars being unable to operate there.

This section of the town was practically inundated. Curbs and fence base boards were obliterated by the rise of waters, and residents in that vicinity were compelled to wade knee deep to and from their porches.

WAIKIKI UNDER WATER.

At Waikiki last night the same trouble was experienced as on Saturday and Sunday. The water in the lagoons rose until Makae Island was all but submerged, and the road running on the Ewa side of the park was wiped out, much to the inconvenience of persons who attended a wedding in that vicinity last evening.

MOTORMEN CAUTIOUS.

The motormen on the electric cars used extreme caution in operating their cars. Wherever rails were submerged and rocks were felt beneath the wheels the cars were slowed down and sent ahead carefully. Switches in particular were taken slowly, as in some instances small stones had a habit of locking the tongues. The Rapid Transit Company had a big force of men in slickers out along the entire system. The officers and office force gave their personal attention to watching the tracks, and were able to keep up a slow car schedule. Now and then a fuse would blow out, and several cars had to be sent to the barn.

KALIHI CULVERT BREAKS.

About 7:30 last evening the Kalihhi stream culvert broke down where it crosses King street near the old tram terminus. The culvert was congested with the flood and the foundation earth was washed out. The masonry retaining wall on the makai side gave way, and falling into the stream, choked it up. The Rapid Transit bridge was not affected, and vehicles were permitted by Assistant Road Supervisor Vida to use one portion of the bridge. Red lights were hung out over the dangerous portion.

PUNCHBOWL TORN UP.

The slopes of Punchbowl were as usual given their dose of damage, every street leading from the hill being torn up by floods which raged through the former gutters and dug new ones. Many business houses in the downtown section took the precaution to

LIKES THE COUNTRY

Visitor From Sound Pleased With Hawaii.

Mr. George H. Emerson, who took passage on the steamer China for San Francisco after a six weeks' stay in the Islands, is one of the leading citizens of the State of Washington, where he has done much to develop the lumber industry and various other enterprises.

Mr. Emerson shipped to Gray's Harbor the lumber out of which was built the first lumber mill established there. From this beginning twenty-two years ago, he became the leader in the development of a great industry in which he now holds large interests.

As president of the Hoquiam Harbor and Land Company and vice president of the Northwest Lumber Company, of which for many years he was manager, as President of the First National Bank of Hoquiam, and in many other positions of trust, he has been largely instrumental in founding a growing city with a stable population of 5,000.

Mr. Emerson, who was accompanied by his wife and son, made the circuits of Oahu and Hawaii and a flying visit to Maui. In an interview he said that he had been much impressed with the extent and completeness of the sugar industry. "Stocks are down and it is a good time to buy, or will be soon. There are more large corporations in Hawaii than in the western part of the State of Washington. There we capitalize at the million dollar limit, but here you reach the four and five million limit."

Mr. Emerson was much interested in the management of the inter-island traffic. The landings along the coast were a novelty, and the fine service of the boat boys a pleasure. He spoke of the good roads over which he was driven. "They are better than the County roads we get in Washington. County government is not apt to make good roads," he said.

Your climate and scenery are those of a continent in miniature. With high mountainous, sea-girt islands, you keep cool and have before you the sweep of both land and shore. There is moisture and there is dryness. In a two days' ride one may enjoy a greater variety of climate and scenery than in a trip of twenty degrees on the mainland. Here is a world in the process of being made. You have the lava just from the crucible and beside it the loam of centuries of melting. Here in mid-ocean, where the traveler from the Orient meets the traveler from the West, you have a taste of world life. The picturesque Chinese and Japanese women, so numerous here, are a variety unknown on the mainland."

Mr. Emerson was a Massachusetts boy and fought in the Civil War with his cousin, Dr. N. B. Emerson of this city. He was much impressed during his stay at Haleiwa Hotel with the beauty of Waialua and its associations with the labors of his uncle, Rev. John S. Emerson, under whose influence the Waialua mission was established and carried on for over fifty years.

NEW SCHEME OF CHE FA MEN

Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the police to suppress che fa lotteries in Honolulu hundreds of dollars are changing hands every day in the game and a few Chinese are waxing wealthy. To defeat the police and prevent convictions in the police court the lottery managers have adopted a unique means of conducting their business. By their new system it is practically impossible for an informer to be able to take one of their lottery tickets into court and prove that the ticket is a lottery ticket.

The system is as follows. A hui establishes a lottery. The head man of the company secures a large number of square sheets of paper. He rules these off so that each contains thirty-six squares. Each square is blank but really represents a horse's head, a sausage, a match, or some other article. Every player knows what each square should contain were the pictures of the article to be printed in the square. The player then buys the tickets. If he puts up a dollar and the square he chooses wins then he secures thirty dollars on his investment. Thus in thirty-six chances the banker only pays on a thirty-to-one basis and in this he makes his big percentage. When a player buys a ticket he places a pencil dot in the

square he wishes to gamble on. After all the tickets have been disposed of the head of the hui puts a dot in one of the squares. He then gives the paper so marked to a trusted agent. That agent then parades the street. He is usually well known to all the players and as he passes along he makes some sign by which the players know what symbol or square won.

Yesterday a lottery drawing took place near Liliha street. The symbol, "a horse's head," won. The agent then walked down Liliha street with his head bared. To the "faithful" this indicated the winning number to be "a horse's head." But had the police arrested this man for conducting a lottery, it would have been impossible to convict him. On his person they would have found a sheet of paper with small squares ruled off on it. That would be all and few men could stand up and convince a jury it was a lottery ticket.

FEDERAL JOBS YOU MIGHT GET

The United States Civil Service announces an examination on March 2-3, 1904, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of miscellaneous computer at the United States Naval Observatory, and other similar vacancies as they may occur. The Department states that miscellaneous computers are paid by the hour and earn from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum. Applications for this examination will be received until the hour of closing business on March 1, 1904.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces on April 23 and 25, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of teacher in the Indian Service as they may occur.

Information relative to the subjects and scope of the examination may be found in section 107 of the Manual of Examinations, revised to January 1, 1904. Applications for this examination will be received until the hour of closing business on March 21, 1904.

Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. Alexander, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Kenake, Mr. R. C. Stackable or Mr. A. B. Ingalls.

KAMEHAMEHA DEDICATES HALL

Hawaii Chapter No. 1, Order of Kamehameha, the only fraternal lodge of that designation in the Hawaiian Islands, dedicated its new lodge rooms in Foster Hall, Nuuanu street, last evening, with music, oratory and a social. The lodge room has been fitted up as an attractive gathering place for the members, the Hawaiian ensign being a prominent feature of the lodge emblems, and it is also much used in the decorations. The new hall has a polished floor and the furnishings, though simple, are neat and effective. The platforms of the various officers have each a light wood stand, and behind each station is a Hawaiian flag. Behind the platform of the head of the order hangs a picture of Kamehameha the Great, flanked by the American and Hawaiian ensigns. The ante-rooms are attractive and comfortable.

An address on the principles and objects of the order was made by W. H. Coney, the same being interpreted by Abraham Fernandez. There was music by the Ellis Quintette club, and the whole ceremony of dedication was followed by the serving of refreshments.

The lodge had its inception in Dr. G. H. Huddy, and the first officers were installed last June. There are now fifty-five active members, all Hawaiians, or of Hawaiian descent. All proceedings are carried on in the Hawaiian language. Kamehameha is a benefit order, and its funds, are devoted to the aid of the families of the members. The order is conducted in much the manner of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. It is claimed that it is non-political.

The lodge's new quarters have been leased for ten years.

Following was the program:

Prayer D. Kanuha
Music
Hawaii Chapter No. 1. Wm. H. Coney
Music
Hawaiian Address Abr. Fernandez
Prayer
Music
Hawaii Ponol
Refreshments
COMMITEEES.

Chairman—G. H. Huddy.
Arrangements—John Wise, Geo. E. Smithies, Abr. Fernandez, J. A. Ahong and Chas. Dwight.

Receipt—Jas. H. Boyd, Geo. E. Smithies, Jas. L. Holt, Wm. H. Coney, Wm. Chung Hoon.

Refreshments—A. St. C. Pianala, Antonio Fernandez, J. Fern, W. P. Jarrett, M. J. K. Hopkins.

Music—Geo. E. Smithies, Wm. Ellis Hall, Carlos Long, N. Fernandez, Chas. H. Rose.

The officers are: Jas. H. Boyd, K. A.; A. St. C. Pianala, L. A.; Abr. Fernandez, K. O.; David Kanuha, Ka.; W. H. Coney, Ku.; Chas. H. Rose, A. P.; John H. Wise, K. P. O.; Enoch Johnson, P. K. W.; N. Fernandez, P. K. I.; J. A. Ahong, K. L.; J. Fern, K. W.

NOT YET A DEPEW STORY.

A few days ago Senator Spooner told a story to an appreciative group of Senatorial listeners. When the laugh had subsided, Senator Allison, who feared the Senator from Washington might grow inflated, asked:

"Is that one of Depew's stories?"

"Not yet," retorted Senator Spooner.
—Washington Post.

MORE MONEY FOR COFFEE

Hawaii Grower Looks for a Shortage in Brazil.

A prominent coffee grower from Hawaii said yesterday:

"There is a shortage in the coming coffee crop of Brazil, and the upward tendency of prices is therefore likely to be rapid. All mild grades of coffee in the world have been affected by the over-production in Brazil in the past, and the shortage in that country this coming year, will evidently affect all other coffee growing countries.

"I anticipate that we will realize much better prices for a few years to come. I see in all this hope of better prices for our Hawaiian coffee.

"Hawaii's output, roughly calculating, can be estimated from 20,000 to 25,000 bags, a hundred pounds to the bag. Last year's prices gave a net price per pound to the grower of about 10½ cents. We should realize from three to four cents more per pound in the future."

RUSSIANS ON THE WAR PATH

Two Russians went on the warpath yesterday afternoon on Punchbowl, used their teeth and fists on a young Portuguese, fought the police officer who attempted to arrest them and finally landed in the police station on charges of assault and battery for which they were held for \$100 bail each.

According to the story told to the police a Portuguese youth went into a coffee shop on Punchbowl street. While the boy was eating the Russians entered. The boy is said to have indulged in some remarks concerning the inability of the Russian fleet to overcome the Japs. Then the Russians charged. They dragged the young fellow to an upstairs room and there are alleged to have hit him in a flinch manner.

In response to a call for police Sam Leslie, of the mounted force, went after the Russians. He grappled with them and a rough and tumble fight ensued. They tried to bite the officer but he landed so fast and so often on them that they were finally subdued and carted away to the police station. There they gave the names of Stanislav and Dofskos. The former had about \$100 in gold on his person.

HONOLULU BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

Notwithstanding the flood of last Sunday morning when the Sunday division of this new school held its opening session, there were twenty students and several visitors present, and an enthusiastic start was made. This division in much larger numbers, will hold its second session in a large upper room at Kawalaha church from 9:45 to 10:45 a.m. Sunday. Visitors are allowed.

An accommodating cook: Mrs. A. (at the phone)—"Wait a minute till I ask Bridget. If she has no objections I'll be delighted to lunch with you tomorrow. (A moment later): Oh, hello! Mrs. B., yes, I can. Bridget says I can. Isn't it lovely? Thanks ever so much. Good-by." Mrs. B. (soliloquizing evidently) "What wouldn't I give for a cook like that!"—Detroit Free Press.

Fresh Vegetable Seeds

IN

HALF YEAR CONTRACTS

The Successful Bidders for Public Works Supplies.

Following is a list of the contracts awarded for supplies to the Public Works Department, for the six months ending June 30, 1904. Where the same price was bid for a given article by more than one firm, the orders will be divided between the firms so bidding:

Building Material: Lewers & Cooke, bricks and Lehigh cement; T. H. Davies & Co., Portland cement and Roche Harbor lime; H. Hackfeld & Co., Portland cement.

Cool: Honolulu Iron Works, Allen & Robinson, I.-L. S. Navigation Co., Wilder & Co.

Lumber: Allen & Robinson, Nor-west; Wilder & Co., redwood.

Shingles: Wilder Co., redwood, common and fancy, cedar sawed; Lewers & Cooke, cedar shaved.

Laths: Wilder & Co.

Hardware: Wilder Steamship Co., anchors, brilliantine, brushes, galvanized cable, Manila rope, coal tar, ship felt; Honolulu Iron Works, carriage bolts, machine bolts, mill files, flat bastard files 14x16 in., hose, 4 in. suction, iron bar, Norway iron, Hercules sheet packing, Tuck's round packing, white and colored dynamo waste; Pacific Hardware Co., machine bolts, push brooms, Dandy brushes, tar brushes, 2 knot, carbonelline, mill files, 12 in., flat bastard files, 12 in., planters' hoses, garden hose 1 in. and 3 1/4 in., extra heavy hose 1 1/4 in., Dietz lantern globes white, mattock handles, mop handles, picks (Hunt's), pick handles, copper rivets, galvanized spikes, shovel handles and wheelbarrows (Champion); H. Hackfeld & Co., mill brooms, corrugated iron 24 gauge, lead-headed nails, cut nails (2d, 3d, 4d, 6d), kerosene oil, Amazon packing, and screws; I.-L. S. N. Co., push brooms; T. H. Davies & Co., whitewash brushes, corrugated iron 26 gauge, chain cable, axe handles, handles for planters' hoses, handles for sledges and stone hammers extra heavy, garden hose 1/2 in., Dietz tabular lanterns, cut nails (6d, 12d), galv. cut nails (6d to 60d), Manila rope rolls, raps, lead washers, Ames shovels, and Star steel wheelbarrows; E. O. Hall & Son, tar brushes 3 knot, crowbars, mortar hoes, sledge hammers, handles for sledge hammers, handles for stone hammers, garden hose 1/2 and 1 1/4 in., extra heavy hose 1 1/4 in., Dietz lantern globes red, Iron City mattocks, mops, cosmopolitan nails, Iron City picks, octagon steel, Ames shovels L. H., masons' trowels, wheelbarrows all iron, and yellow metal; Grimwood & Richardson, steam hose 1/2 in., square flax and red cord flax packing.

Lubricating and Machine Oils: T. H. Davies & Co., Sterling black, Fort Douglas cylinder, Valvoline engine, Valvoline dynamo and lard No. 1; E. O. Hall & Son, Tropic eastern black, Hawaiian raw castor, Tropic cylinder, Tropic machine, and gasoline; Pacific Hardware Co., Cal. eastern black, No. 600 cylinder, machine, and gasoline; H. Hackfeld & Co., English raw castor; Valvoline engine, Valvoline dynamo, and red engine; Dearborn Drug & Chemical Co., Dearborn dynamo.

Harness, Leather and Findings: G. R. Collins, No. 1 horse blankets, B. T. collars, Concord No. 5 hames, and cart saddles; D. O. Hamman, C. C. horse collars, collar caps with zinc, and headstalls; T. H. Davies & Co., C. T. collar pads, all hair, lace leather, and neatfoot oil; E. O. Hall & Son, Frazer's axle grease, Concord No. 10 names, and neatfoot oil; Pacific Hardware Co., No. 1 harness leather.

Typewriting Supplies: Arleigh & Co., paper and erasers; A. N. Cedarlof, carbon paper and typewriter ribbons.

Piping and Fittings: Honolulu Iron Works, extra heavy cast iron pipe 2 in., galvanized water pipe 1/2 in. and 2 in., galvanized union couplings 6 sizes, corporation stop cocks sizes, standard cast iron soil pipe 3 sizes, standard bends 3 sizes, standard y's 3 sizes, standard double y's three sizes; J. A. Hopper & Co., galvanized water pipe 17 in., galvanized cables 1/2 in. and 1 in.

Hay and Grain: California Feed Co., No. 1 rolled barley, oat hay, and Cal-wheat hay, large bales; T. H. Davies & Co., wheat bran; Union Feed Co., California wheat hay small bales, and Surprise oats.

Electric Light Supplies: Guy Owens, glass insulators, rubber covered wire Nos. 14 and 16, gal. weather proof iron wire, w. p. copper wire and w. p. tape; E. O. Hall & Son, wood brackets and pins.

Paints and Oils: Lewers & Cooke, white lead (Railway, Leah and Pioneer), and pine tree turpentine; E. O. Hall & Son, white lead (Pure), putty, standard turpentine and white zinc; T. H. Davies & Co., white lead (American and Acme), and pure extra paint oil, 5 gal. and bbls.; Allen & Robinson, Pioneer red lead; Wilder S. S. Co., Fuller's boiled linseed oil, drums and bbls., and putty; Pacific Hardware Co., Standard Oil Co. or Sherwin Williams boiled linseed oil Eureka paint, and putty; H. Hackfeld & Co., English and Columbus American white zinc, and graphite paint.

Powder and Fuse: E. O. Hall & Son, double tape fuse, giant powder caps, and No. 2 Hercules giant powder 10 and 20 case lots; T. H. Davies & Co., No. 1 Hercules giant powder 50 case lots, and black blasting powder 25 drum lots.

NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH

In further explanation of the reason for this law, the "Encyclopedia of Law" says:

"That the discharge of their duty to the public may not be interfered with at the instance of private parties, members of Parliament, of Congress, and of State Legislatures are privileged from arrest while going to, attending, and returning from, sessions of the bodies to which they belong."

Cooley, on "Constitutional Limitations," has this to say:

"By common parliamentary law, members of Legislatures are privileged from arrest on civil process. For any arrest contrary to the parliamentary law or to these provisions, the house of which the person arrested is a member may gain summary relief by ordering his discharge, and if the order is not complied with, by punishing the persons concerned in the arrest as for a contempt of its authority. The remedy of the member, however, is not confined to this mode of relief. His privilege is not the privilege

KEOIKAI DISAPPROVES OF BUILDING ARMORIES

"They want a financier in my place, according to the Star. Well, I am financier enough to inform the Government that there will be practically no money for current expenditures this year. There is only enough money in the treasury now to pay interest as it comes due."

Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai made these remarks as he showed an Advertiser reporter a financial statement prepared by Registrar H. C. Hapai. The Auditing Department had handed down a detailed statement of all current revenue receipts for the year 1903, which the Treasurer adopted as the gauge of this year's revenue, having, as he states, no reason for expecting any increase.

"I am not operating a mint," Mr. Kepoikai went on to say. "A financier is not supposed to manufacture money."

"With this statement I am showing you, though, I think it is a foolish piece of business to expend any part of our first million dollar loan on armories. It is proper to build schoolhouses where they are much needed, but instead of building armories why not expand the money on settlement roads and thus develop taxable property?"

"If from the loan we can open up lands that will yield \$50,000 yearly in taxes, then we might safely and with a good face negotiate the second million dollar loan."

"In building new county roads, entirely too much money is spent in top-dressing. Thousands of dollars' worth of this fancy work is washed away every rainy season. There was the Volcano road for instance, which was finished with a polish equal to the finest street in Honolulu. What is wanted in a country road is solidity, with a surface even enough to make good hauling for strong wagons. Thousands of dollars are thrown away on fine macadamizing where hundreds of dollars would, for the long run, make better roads. All that is wanted, in much of the rough lava country, is to get around the hummocks and fill in the hollows with broken rock. This is what Peter Lee did when he made a serviceable road to the Volcano from Pahala years before the road from Hilo was built."

DELEGATE KUHIO'S CASE SETS LAW SHARPS AT WORK

The Washington Times says:

Are members of the two houses of Congress immune from arrest? is the question asked. The Times by a reader. The question is evidently inspired by recent events, when a Territorial Delegate was arrested for disorderly conduct, and the fact that the case was dropped, as have been most others of a similar character, after the prisoner had made the public claim that he was immune from arrest, and had spent the night in a police cell rather than deposit \$5 collateral, makes the inquiry pertinent.

For the benefit of its questioner and others, The Times has looked into the law on the subject. This is simple, specific and fundamental, for it is none other than portion of the Constitution of the United States. As most others of the provisions of that remarkable document, it is founded on English common law, and in all the years which have followed since its adoption it has not been found necessary to re-embodiment the law in the form of a statute, as it is entirely self-explanatory.

SECTION OF CONSTITUTION.

The law in question is found in Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution, and reads as follows:

"The Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same."

Commenting on this, Paschal, in his "Constitution of the United States," says: "This would seem to extend to all indictable offenses, as well as those which are attended with force and violence. The privilege from arrest commences from the election, and before the member takes his seat or is sworn. One who goes to Washington duly commissioned to represent a State in Congress is privileged from arrest, and though it he be subsequently decided by Congress that he is not entitled to a seat there, he is protected until he reaches home, if he return there as soon as possible."

NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH

In further explanation of the reason for this law, the "Encyclopedia of Law" says:

"That the discharge of their duty to the public may not be interfered with at the instance of private parties, members of Parliament, of Congress, and of State Legislatures are privileged from arrest while going to, attending, and returning from, sessions of the bodies to which they belong."

Cooley, on "Constitutional Limitations," has this to say:

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HAWAII COWBOY SEATED IN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Eben Low of Hawaii, who returned from the Koreas from a long visit on the mainland, accompanied by Mrs. Low, had a seat in the House of Representatives while in Washington. It was while a session of that body was in progress, but was held only during a recess.

He was escorted about the Capitol by Prince Cupid and given special seat in the gallery. When a short recess was declared Cupid sought Mr. Low and took him upon the floor of the House, and giving him a seat next his own, told him to make himself comfortable.

"I hadn't any idea when I left Hawaii that I would occupy so prominent a position," said Mr. Low, laughingly. "But my being a congressman was short-lived."

"That episode which was alleged to have taken place in a Columbus, Ohio, theater, wherein the dispatches said that Prince and Princess Kalanianaole had been ejected from their box, was incorrect. The Prince and Princess are my personal friends and I took the trouble to ascertain the facts. They attended the theater and had a box. The manager ascertained who his patron was, and having known King Kalakaua he was desirous of meeting the Prince. During an intermission, he was word to the box asking if he might not have the pleasure of meeting and talking with Cupid. The Prince left the box, met the manager, and they talked of old times, especially with regard to the king. The Princess remained in the box all the time. There was no unpleasantness."

"My meeting with President Roosevelt was somewhat novel. We had just arrived in Washington and had taken apartments at the New Willard Hotel. Mr. Hayward met us and we all went out for a walk. We went around by the White House, and then over to the Army and Navy building. I was attired then in my traveling suit. Mr. Hayward suggested going over to the President's office and making an engagement with his private secretary for an audience. I had Governor Dole's and Secretary Carter's letters of introduction in my pocket. So we went into the offices and my letters were sent in. Mr. Haywood had told me that the President was then quite busy and was seeing but few people.

"One of the letters introduced me to the President, as the 'Roughest cowboy on Hawaii.' I guess that caught the President's fancy, for about a minute later the door opened quickly and out came President Roosevelt himself."

Mr. Haywood introduced Mrs. Low, but without waiting for an introduction to me he came and shook hands cordially. We chatted about the Islands in general and he said that he would be glad of an opportunity to come here and enjoy a season of hunting."

"I attended the convention of the National Live Stock Association in Washington, and made an address on live stock matters in the Islands. Yes, it was very well received, and the members seemed to take a great interest in our territory. I had all I could do answering questions on Hawaii."

The following clipping from the Dallas News tells of Mr. Low's visit in Texas:

Eben P. Low, a ranchman of Hawaii, who has been spending a week in Stamford investigating the feeding and ranching methods of the S. M. S. ranch, left last week to attend the National Live Stock Association meeting at Portland, Ore., and thence to his home in Honolulu. Mr. Low is the only member of the National Association with residence in the Pacific group.

From a remarkably fine set of pictures showing how cattle are handled in the Islands, it is evident that Texas ranching is rather tame. The small island on which Honolulu is located furnishes the main market, while the ranches are on the larger islands. To load, six steers at a time are roped by the horns, made to swim to a small boat, when they are made fast and then towed out to the ship at anchor, a quarter of a mile off shore, swung into the air by their horns, and made fast on the deck. Everything is consigned direct to the slaughterhouse.

Hawaii's Laureate.

Ralph Turner's great Christmas poem, "The Message of the Bells," first printed in the Advertiser, has reappeared in several papers on the mainland. The Sacramento Bee publishes it as the work of a man well known in its city, the son of former Mayor Turner. The Hamilton, Canada, Spectator also copies the poem and compliments the author, whom it recognizes as a former townsman.

Sterling the Painter Dead.

President L. A. Thurston was in the chair at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Other members present were C. S. Holoway, secretary and executive officer; W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and James D. Cole.

Acting on a letter from Entomologist Perkins, the Board adopted a regulation, ordering it proclaimed by the executive officer, prohibiting until further notice the importation into the Territory of bananas from the South Seas.

Matters relating to the Board's periodical were discussed and, at Editor Giffard's request, deferred to a later meeting.

Reports of entomological inspectors on plants examined at importation were received.

Finally, an executive session was declared, which put the solitary reporter present to flight.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

No Gold in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For the first time in many years the Treasury finds itself without any gold coin in its vaults. It is explained that this condition is the result of an unprecedented demand for gold certificates during the time when the mints have been fully employed in coining Philippine silver and subsidiary silver for the United States. The increased demand for gold certificates, which could only be issued for gold coin in the treasury, came about through the needs of the large banking institutions in the great commercial centers which had large amounts of notes of small denominations on hand which they wished to exchange for gold certificates of larger denominations. The Secretary has given instructions for the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco to begin the coining of double eagles on February 1 and to work overtime until a sufficient supply has been coined to meet all demands.

Sterling the Painter Dead.

News was received yesterday that Sterling, the painter, who left here some months ago seeking health, had died in Ceylon. He left some property interests here.

GROUND BY WHEELS

Mangled Remains Found on the Track.

kills and makes returns on the dead weight, retaining the hide and all offal.

Prices have been very good, averaging about 10c., or from \$50 to \$55 on steers averaging 2 to 4 years, all fed upon the abundant grasses; no grain.

Wire fence inclosures are used, but much of the country is too rough and wild cattle get into the hills, where they are roped and shot, but often run to the age of 10 or 12 years. Hunting them is great sport, but very dangerous.

It was in this sport that Mr. Low lost his left hand, but in spite of which he can rope and tie down a steer in a way which has earned for him the reputation of being the most reckless rider in the Islands and the nickname of "Rawhide Ben."

A most entertaining talker is Mr. Low, but when he tells how his cattle never have water he pulls out Prof. Stubbs' report, showing how part of the Islands have no water, and cattle quench their thirst from the heavy dew, or, as he puts it, "eat their water."

NEW MEN TALE KONA PLANTATION

Mr. C. J. Hutchins, the local agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the purchaser of the Kona Sugar Plantation at the receiver's sale last year, has sold his interest for \$30,000, reserving the non-assignable leases and the mill.

Mr. Sloan has incorporated the property under the laws of California for \$500,000, under the name of the Kailua Sugar Company, and the company has made contracts with Mr. Hutchins under which he manufactures the sugar from all cane produced by the company. Mr. Hutchins will probably be the agent of the new company.

About eight o'clock John Brooks, a native boy, and two companions were walking along the embankment. Brooks says that he was on his way to the Kailua camp to see his grandmother. The boys noticed something white between the tracks. They lighted a match and saw that the white object seen was a part of the clothing of a mangled corpse.

The promoters of the new company state that they are assured of all the capital necessary to develop the plantation and place it on a paying basis.

Before going to San Francisco last month Mr. Hutchins secured detailed reports from the Honolulu Iron Works concerning the necessary changes and additions required to put the mill in first class condition. He also obtained extremely favorable expert reports from Mr. Albert Horner and Mr. Watt upon the condition of the plantation and the suitability of the place for the production of sugar. It is largely upon these reports that financial support of the proposition has been obtained.

Mr. Hutchins expects to return at an early date, and operations to enlarge and develop the plantation will be begun immediately.

Marines Now on Guard Here.

A guard of forty-nine marines, under the command of Lieut. William C. Harle, arrived in Honolulu on the transport Sheridan from San Francisco. The Marine garrison at the naval station is under the command of Captain Catlin who has been in Honolulu for some weeks awaiting the arrival of these men.

Hawaiian Gazette.Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$.50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	6.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 12

THE SITUATION.

The news received at the local Japanese bank yesterday morning that two Russian battleships were sunk and a cruiser stranded at Port Arthur, was not verified by the day or night service of the Associated Press. It may be true, nevertheless, for the Yokohama Specie Bank is close to the centers of information in Japan; but it is always well to make allowances for the exciting rumors which usually inspire private dispatches from a country at war.

The previous Russian news from Port Arthur was that three ships were damaged but not seriously; and the report has since come from St. Petersburg that the Russians claim a victory. As to the result of the fight at three-mile range or beyond a three-mile range from the forts, no news has yet been received from Japanese sources, a fact which is surprising in case the results were decisive.

The further news, via the bank, that a Russian cruiser was captured and another sunk by the Japanese at Chemulpo receives practical confirmation. The Associated Press reports that both were sunk, naming the Varig and Korletz. The latter is not down in the books; the former is a well-known cruiser of American build.

In the dispatches received during the night from Japan and published this morning, the lack of official news from Port Arthur is conceded. Nevertheless the Japanese at Tokyo are celebrating a victory. Chefoo takes it for granted that the story of the crippling of Russian ships is true and wires that the prevailing gale will be bad for them and that the Russian stronghold is demoralized. Chefoo is near by and ought to know.

The cancellation of Russian coal charters at Cardiff would seem to be an acknowledgment that the Czar no longer hopes for the command of the sea. It is also reported from London that his army in Manchuria numbers less than 100,000 men. If that is a fact and if the railroad is crippled, then the military position of the Russians is desperate.

However, on all these points, official news is very desirable.

RUSSIAN SUBSISTENCE THREATENED.

News reports and common sense agree that the first effects of the Japanese on the mainland will be to destroy the bridges and as much as possible of the track of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian railroad. The easiest way for Japan to get the best of an enemy of 300,000 men is to cut off his supplies of food. Manchuria is too poor to support an army; it can barely sustain its population. So both the Russians and Japanese will be compelled to rely on supplies imported from home. The problem is an easy one for the Japanese, but the Russians, thousands of miles from their base, and subject to all manner of interferences and delays in transportation, are likely to find it troublesome indeed.

Months ago it was said that throngs of Japanese, disguised as Chinese, Buddhist monks and the like, were at work in Manchuria getting ready for war. They had, for instance, cached dynamite at convenient places along the railroad line, and it would be their duty, on hearing of war, to attack the bridges and roadbed. Enough men were detailed for this service so that if four-fifths of them were headed off, the remaining fifth would be able to put the line out of commission. It is a poor line anyway, often in bad repair and subject to the vicissitudes of climate as well as war. Significant of the character of the road as a transportation agency is the fact that two Russian divisions, reported a fortnight ago, were coming over it into Manchuria on foot.

If this long artery is cut, the military problem of the Japanese will be vastly simplified. For if it is remembered that the sea route is likely to be closed by Japanese naval successes and that the Russian army in Manchuria, if 300,000 strong as reported, is eating not less than half a million pounds of rations per day. Vital to the army's welfare, therefore, is the integrity of the railroad line, against which will be directed the continuous efforts of one of the most daring, fertile and courageous of foes. Especially is this true now when, as the news reports say, the Russian commissariat is breaking down, the supplies stored in anticipation of war not being sufficient to meet the extraordinary demand upon them.

Since the above was put in type news has come of the blowing up of a bridge on the Manchurian railway; and a London dispatch declares that Russia, instead of having 300,000 men in the Orient, has less than 100,000.—Ed. Adv.

The two local Russians who bit a Portuguese must have been looking up Gear's decision on mayhem as a pastime.

Noah would feel right at home in Honolulu but there wouldn't be much show for the dove.

Governor Carter will hear something more on the road question when he comes back.

STREET MAKING.

JAPANESE TORPEDO WARFARE.

It has long been plain that the business of street-making is not understood in Honolulu. Immense sums of money have been put into pavements which travel soon wears down and which a heavy rainstorm half destroys. Other places, particularly European cities, build pavements which last. So do some American cities. In Sydney a pavement, the principal material of which is eucalyptus blocks, stood ten years' service under heavy draying without need of repair. At least a United States Consul so reported to his department and the facts were embodied in a public document.

In Honolulu a pavement begins to expose its lining in a year. Already on Bishop street, opposite the makau end of the Alexander Young Hotel, the street surface has worn off enough to show, in one spot, a considerable eruption of crushed rock. Perhaps, in two years more the street will have to be repaired. The newly macadamized highways out Makiki way have suffered much by the present rains and the costly hill street up Manoa is a wreck. It was estimated the other day that \$20,000 worth of damage had been done, but the cost of mending will probably exceed that without bringing the slightest assurance that the next big storm will leave the repairs intact.

What the trouble is with our methods of street-building ought to be got at by a committee of experts. Is the rock used too soft? Is macadamizing the best method to employ? If so, is Honolulu building streets by MacAdam's rule? Are the street-builders slighting their work? All these are problems which ought to be solved to the end that our city thoroughfares in future may not show an endless repetition of constructive errors and shams.

Would it not be well to experiment also with various systems of pavement on a block or two, as was done in San Francisco? For instance try four systems in a line on two blocks to see which goes to pieces first under the same travel; the system which lasts longest having the preference in all future street-construction here.

THE EFFECT ON EUROPE.

The nervousness of France at the course of events in the Far East is easy to understand in the light of the dual alliance. Upon Russian military prestige the safety of France measurably depends. Take that prestige away and France would be isolated among her foes, the prey and sport of the Dreibund. Under such circumstances France might feel inclined to come actively to the assistance of Russia in the Orient were it not for Great Britain, which is indisposed to stand by and see Japan overborne by such a coalition. So France, as things now stand, must remain a mere looker-on in a contest where her own fortunes are involved.

There is another possibility to consider, one which would be more favorable to France and less so to the peace of Europe. It may be taken for granted that none of the continental states want to see Japan become a great power. Because of that, Germany, in 1895, joined France and Russia in forcing the victorious Japanese out of Manchuria and wresting from them the fruits of victory. Perhaps Germany would, if Russia is too hard pressed, assent to another such alliance for the purpose of checking the progress and hurting the pride of the Mikado's empire—that "yellow peril," which the Kaiser long ago warned Europe to observe. But in this event Great Britain, the mistress of the seas, would still have to be reckoned with. It is to her interest, as the owner of India, to have Japan become powerful enough to dominate China and stand between Russia and further progress west. And undoubtedly if Great Britain went in against Russia, Turkey, remembering her ancient grudge, would be inspired to send her splendid army in too.

Considerations like these impelled General Miles to predict a great European war as the result of a Russo-Japanese conflict and were doubtless in the mind of President Roosevelt when he directed Admiral Evans to sail to the scene of hostilities and "observe the operations of the powers."

WAR STRATEGY.

One of the evening extras in anticipating an early battle between Japanes and Masampho in the extreme south of Korea and Russians on the Yalu in the extreme north fails to take account of distances. It is as far from one point to the other as it is from New York City to the northern border of Maine. Korea is a country without highways, though from Fusam, not far from Masampho, a railroad extends to Seoul, half way to the Yalu. According to the best advice the nearest Japanese force to the Russian position is that at the Korean capital, about 300 miles away, with a most difficult country between. There is not likely to be a contest between these forces at all, but a land fight may be precipitated by the advent, in the neighborhood of the Yalu, of a Japanese army on transports. If Japan gets the mastery of the sea she can easily land a large force under the guns of her fleet.

Paris reports that Japanese troops, attempting to land at Port Arthur, have been repulsed. It is not at all likely that when the Japanese fleet went to attack the enemy's squadron at Port Arthur it permitted its attention to be diverted and its movements to be hampered by the presence of transports. In war the way is cleared first; then the transports come. Paris is straining every nerve to sustain the prestige of Russia and would be quite capable of either telling an untruth outright or of describing the repulse of a landing party of bluejackets as the defeat of an army.

When the Japanese attempt to take Port Arthur they will probably do as they did in 1894, land twenty or thirty miles away and come around to the rear of the fortress. Assuredly they will not be foolish enough to go ashore under the guns of the Russian forts.

The public is advised that the Advertiser's cable report does not reach until 11 p. m., and that it cannot answer inquiries by telephone before that hour about the developments of the world's news.

Russia was upish about the neutralization of China a week ago and would make no promises. Now she hastens to file her aquiescence with enough without wanting a diplomatic row with England and America.

The Chinese court needn't run just yet.

THE SITUATION TO DATE.

Those who watched the naval懂得 of Japan in the war of ten years ago were prepared for the news from Port Arthur that the Japanese had attacked and disabled Russian battleships with their torpedo boats. For torpedo warfare the little brown men have shown a special aptitude. At the Yalu, Chinese vessels were sunk by the mosquito fleet and at Wei-hai-Wei the Chinese surrender was compelled by the desperate adventure of a flotilla of torpedo boats which entered the fortified harbor on two successive nights and blew up Chinese ships-of-war at their anchorage behind the forts. It was a coup which Admiral Sampson might well have emulated at Santiago instead of waiting for Cervera's squadron to come out.

The affair at Wei-hai-Wei showed consummate pluck and skill on the part of Japan's naval seamen. China held a fortified island commanding the two entrances to Wei-hai-Wei bay, entrances which were crossed by a boom of logs, protected by submarine mines, patrolled at night by armed vessels and under the eye of a search light placed high on an island promontory. The weather was stormy and very cold, the thermometer at times going to thirty degrees below zero. For three weeks the Chinese stronghold had been blockaded by Admiral Ito's fleet, with which strong and confident naval force the Chinese fleet, hiding safely behind the island, refused to come out and fight. On the mainland shores of the bay Marshal Oyama's army kept watch and ward, lest the Chinese should abandon their ships and try to escape overland to Chefoo. Cornered and trapped the Chinese were desperate and fought so well that Admiral Ito's fleet, in attacking the fortifications, was compelled to retire for repairs; while Marshal Oyama's army, deficient in siege artillery and with no boats to ferry men across a wide bay was unable to take the offensive.

A deadlock was reached which the torpedo flotilla broke. Admiral Ito hesitated to order his brave men to what he thought would be certain death, but the torpedo boat captains clamored for the service and were allowed to go. At four o'clock one blizzard morning in February, 1895, just as the moon had gone down, eight torpedo boats crept from their station with the blockading fleet and were soon in shallow water where the western boom touched the mainland "heads." It did not take long to set some of the logs adrift and through a narrow passage thus created the Japanese destroyers made their way. Like shadows they passed the Chinese patrol boats, which were negligently served and then slipped off into the darkness over a four-mile course until the ochered bulk of the Chinese fleet lay before them. Then an inferno broke loose. Sleepers in the walled city near by were brought to their feet before their eyes were fairly opened; and from the parapets to which they hurried they saw a sight never to be forgotten—a tangle of ships breathing fire at every porthole and the air almost incandescent with the blaze of guns, while over the dreadful scene the searchlights played with flitting rays. The next morning a battleship was ashore with its back broken, a great cruiser floated bottom up, another was sunk at a wharf, and on the rocks of the island lay two Japanese torpedo boats with their crews frozen to death at their posts.

Its work for the night done the torpedo flotilla, less two of its craft and fifty of its officers and men, steamed back the way it came. But at the same hour the next morning, under precisely the same circumstances, it made another attack and wrought such damage to the surviving vessels that the Chinese had no spirit left. Though they made a brave display of flags they soon asked for a truce and surrendered following got the worst of the battle, Russia can regain no prestige by whining that the blow was delivered while she was off her guard. On the brink of war vigilance is a condition of military power for the neglect of which there is no excuse. One may be sure that Japan would not have been caught napping if the Czar's fleet had made a dash at Nagasaki.

Russian inefficiency by sea is a proverb. In this war it has been shown, not only at Port Arthur but in the fact that no effort was made to prevent the landing of Japanese troops in Korea, especially at Chemulpo. The eight thousand Japanese who went ashore there yesterday, twenty-three miles from Seoul, have by this time occupied the Korean capital and either captured or put to flight the Russian envoy and his little garrison or put them to flight. Masampho and Fusam are held and before long we shall see an advance in force towards the Yalu where a Russian army has been, for some days past, choosing its ground. There will be a great land battle soon in which those who know Japan expect her to make a good account of herself.

The Japanese officers who made the dash into Wei-hai-Wei harbor did not expect to return alive. When their orders came they made their wills and their offerings to their gods; bade their friends good bye forever, wrote farewells home and then, with cheerful and undaunted spirit crossed the enemy's dead line.

The memory of those nights of daring and of victory has inspired the Japanese navy ever since and at Port Arthur the torpedo boats seem to have taken the post of danger and to have won for Japan first blood in the war with Russia. Well for Port Arthur if these swift destroyers do not make their way into that little port and crush ships and docks in one brief but tremendous onslaught.

On the 6th of July the Republican party will be half a century old. In that time the party has named eight candidates for the Presidency in twelve elections and seated six of the nominees, carrying nine elections. The exceptions to the rule of success are noted in the defeats of Fremont, Blaine and Harrison, the latter when he ran for a second term. During the fifty years about to close, the Republicans abolished slavery, gave the currency a gold basis, added Alaska, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii and part of Samoa to the national domain, settled the West by generous land policy, built up a vast manufacturing industry through protection, increased commerce and liberalized the constitution. Such a record is worth commemorating in some notable way and as the anniversary will occur in the midst of the Presidential campaign, no doubt the Republicans will make much of it.

The Czar doesn't seem to have worked up much new business for his peace tribunal.

Perhaps it is just as well that those tourists didn't come on the Alameda.

But for the storm severs a large part of this city would be navigable.

Already the Russian bear begins to have that skinned feeling.

Who could have bundled Adachi out of town against his will?

From all accounts Vice-Admiral Alexieff is having a cold day.

How would "submerged slopes" do for a change of ad?

Good morning, have you built your ark?

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Superintendent A. T. Atkinson and Miss Rose Davison of the Education Department went to Lahaina yesterday to inspect school grounds.

Funukoshi was sent to Hilo by High Sheriff Brown, at the request of Sheriff Andrews. There is a new charge of conspiracy at Hilo awaiting Funukoshi.

William Morris, a Lahaina police officer, and three other young Hawaiians have been committed for trial, by the Lahaina magistrate, on a charge of outrage.

Cable messages were received by a number of Japanese yesterday from their relatives, saying: "Come right home; reserves called out." There are many Japanese army and navy reserves in Hawaii, some of whom came here to work on the plantations.

A letter written by Adachi to a fellow-countryman was shown to District Attorney Breckons yesterday. It makes similar statements to those written direct to the District Attorney by Adachi. There is a strong impression now that Adachi was bundled off to Honolulu against his will. Mr. Breckons promptly cabled Adachi's given address in Yokohama to Marshal Hendry.

By letter the Builders and Traders' Exchange calls the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works to the matter of time in advertising for tenders. It is alleged that the Governor promised the Exchange that he would do all in his power to effect the desired change. The time for receiving bids for works and supplies, the Exchange contends, should be limited to ten days for Oahu and fifteen days for the other islands.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Four more Japanese pleaded guilty to conspiracy before Judge Dole yesterday. Sentence was deferred.

William Morris, a Lahaina policeman, and three young Hawaiians, have been committed for trial on a charge of outrage.

Bertram von Damm of Germany, W. Hunter of Scotland and A. Rodrigues of Portugal, were made citizens of the United States by Judge Dole yesterday.

Damage suits are said to be threatened by some of the Japanese and Portuguese laborers injured by the recent dynamite explosion on Waialae plantation.

Dredging on the channel at the entrance to Honolulu harbor has been suspended on account of the prevailing kona storm.

Attorney General Lorin Andrews awaits the return of Governor Carter for a decision as to whether he will go to Washington to plead the Territory's side of the fishery cases before the Federal Supreme Court.

An offer is announced by the Japanese Hotel Keepers' Association to pay half the expenses of army and navy reserve men here to return to Japan for the war. A subscription list for aid to the field hospital service is opened by the newspaper Shinpo, to which Dr. Motonaga, dentist, has already contributed \$100.

Dr. Mori, who returned from Japan this week, is head of the Japanese Veterans' League in Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Bartels intend removing from Hilo to Honolulu. Mr. Bartels is employed by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

Among Japanese called home by their Government are Shihomi, of the Takakawa Shoten, and Rev. M. Satomi, of the Japanese Temple.

Chief Justice Frear, Arthur A. Wilder and A. Frank Judd, members of the Code Commission, are putting in hard work after office hours on the Hawaiian laws.

Furuta, Fukizawa, Miyazaki and Kubota were each sentenced to five months' imprisonment for conspiracy by Judge Dole. Kubota came into court about five minutes after the opening and asked to see District Attorney Breckons, as he desired to surrender himself for sentence instead of holding to his plea of not guilty.

RAPID TRANSIT STABILITY.

It pays to build a railroad well. When the Rapid Transit line was laid down, a few stockholders thought that needless care was being taken involving too great a cost. To them steel rails of a pattern used on the transcontinental lines were too heavy; and other details of equipment, such as standard steel bridges, an extravagance. They insisted that a much cheaper road would answer.

But in building railroads a stitch in time saves nine. It is more economical to build so as to avoid costly future repairs than to build in a makeshift way and take chances. With railroads as with everything else, the best is the cheapest in the long run. The repair account, mile by mile, of the Southern Pacific, a badly built line, would be well worth having in dividends; while that of the New York Central, a well-built line, would not annoy an ordinary corporation as a debt.

The Kona storm, through which Honolulu has just passed, tested the construction of the Rapid Transit in such a way that the least defect would have been seen. But where highways were torn up, the railroad made a sound path through the debris. Bridges built by the Territory were washed out but no bridges built by the

MILITARY COMPARISONS.

This paper publishes today a comparative table of the naval and military strength of the belligerents. The showing looks badly for Japan but so far as the Russian part of it is concerned it is open to doubt. No one outside of the Czar's advisers knows very much about the actual militant strength of Russia, but from past experience there is reason to believe that much of it is bluff. The discovery that Russia has but 100,000 men in Manchuria instead of 300,000 as claimed, may or may not be true; but such a shrinkage would surprise no one who is familiar with the chameleons phases of Russian administrative duplicity.

There are experts who think Russia will fall in a military way precisely as France did in 1870, for lack of the men and supplies with which she is credited on paper. Up to a few days after the declaration of war against Germany, France stood as the foremost military power in Europe and yet she was, of all important States, the weakest. She neither had the men, the equipment nor the discipline that had been supposed. Under the first blows of the German hammer her pretentious military fabric went to pieces. As for Russia in none of her wars has she done anything proportionate to the strength she has claimed. The Crimean campaign was little to her credit and she had the struggle of her life to prevail against Turkey at a time when the Ottoman army was a mere armed mob. Back of all that she was constantly beaten by Napoleon and only saved from ruin by her winter weather. In the Peking campaign her soldiers were outpointed at every turn by the Japanese—and so were some others of even higher celebrity.

Even granting the existence, in Russia, of a vastly superior numerical force of troops to that of her antagonist, the problem to be solved by Japan is only with the troops which Russia can put into Manchuria and Korea. Drawing upon her population of 46,000,000, Japan, with the mastery of the sea, can land an indefinite number of recruits on the mainland; while Russia must depend on one railroad track 3000 miles long (from Moscow) which the Japanese are already blowing up and which may also be damaged by Nihilists in Russia proper. In brief it is not the number of men Russia has which counts but the number which can be brought to bear effectively.

Meanwhile this paper ventures the prediction that the Japanese army in the perfection of its discipline, in its mobility and dash, in the thoroughness of its commissariat, in the keenness of its strategy, and in its flawless courage and patriotism will gain position in history not inferior to that of any army which ever took the field. Man for man and general for general, it need not fear comparisons anywhere. So far as the navy is concerned it is speaking for itself.

THE CHANGE IN KONA.

It is cheerful to learn that new outside capital can still be depended on to take hold of sugar propositions in Hawaii. The news about the disposition of Kona is altogether reassuring. That fine estate has found a San Francisco purchaser who will reorganize it with a capital of half a million dollars and proceed to grow cane. Mr. C. J. Hutchins, who retains the mill and the un assignable leases, will do the grinding and probably be the agent of the new corporation.

This settlement of the affairs of a hitherto mismanaged company, while of interest and value to the Territory, is of special advantage to the Kona district, the industries and hopes of which it will revive. There will be large and valuable improvements on the estate and a new spirit and vim in its enterprises. Kona is all right as a producer; all it needed was the kind of reorganization it is now to have.

Treasurer Peipoiak talks sense when he says that this is no time for Hawaii to be building armories. Under certain circumstances a National Guard becomes a luxury; and such circumstances seem to have arisen in Hawaii where funds are low and where the United States maintains a sufficient garrison to keep order. That the Federal arm is willing and prompt to intervene when need was shown during the great Chinatown fire when Col. Mills brought his command into town. The Advertiser is not prepared to suggest the disbandment of the militia, but it feels that the cost of maintaining it should be kept, during hard times, at the lowest practicable figure. There is no inexorable need for armories, but there are needs of the most pressing kind which the armory money would meet.

Tsushima, where a division of Japanese troops has been lying in wait aboard transports, is a fortified island belonging to Japan located within sight of Korea. As soon as war was settled upon this force must have made a dash for Masampho. The ferrage could not have taken more than four or five hours.

Japan's ambition for many years has been to whip a white power. If she succeeds in doing that, she thinks she will have to be reckoned with in all capitals especially in questions affecting farther Asia and the North Pacific. And she thinks rightly. Triumph over a state like Russia, which even Napoleon could not prevail against, would rank Japan among the three or four first-class modern powers.

CASE TAKES NEW PHASE**Claims Abandoned The Extent of Asa's Burglaries Large.**

On its eighth day, the trial of the suit of Capital Building Co. against Henry Waterhouse & Co., developed a change of base on the part of the plaintiff. Mr. Kinney stated that he would like to discontinue one or two of the claims for special damages, but without prejudice. He specified the matters in the fourth count, also some in the third count. The discontinuance was not to prejudice any claim for damages which might be set up in the allegations of the remainder of the complaint.

Mr. Lewis for defendants objected to discontinuance without prejudice and noted exceptions when Judge Gear had overruled his objection.

The plaintiff having rested, Mr. Lewis asked for time until this morning to prepare for putting on the defense in view of the changed status. This was granted, while the jury were excused until 2 p. m. today. The court adjourned for the day at 2:45.

J. J. Egan and Philip F. Frear, complainants in the name of Capital Building Co., claimed \$35,937.50 damages, together with interest from July 15, 1902, costs and attorney's fee, on account of breach of agreement to finance a building scheme. This was the erection of a business structure on the lot between the Alexander Young building and the Y. M. C. A. building in Hotel street. The items dropped yesterday by Mr. Kinney take \$14,000 off the total claimed.

These amounts are abandoned in the third count. The fourth count, discontinued as a whole, alleged that Henry Waterhouse & Co. agreed to act as agents for the projected building, in that capacity to seek tenants for it.

While defendants were acting as such agents, the complainants themselves procured an agreement from a desiring tenant to lease three-fourths of the ground floor at a monthly rental of \$300. This they say they signed at the request of defendants, who yet fraudulently released the prospective tenant in order, it is declared, to obstruct the building scheme. Under this count the damage was placed at \$400.

WATSON SENTENCED.

Judge Robinson sentenced David Watson, convicted of assault and battery on his wife, to pay a fine of \$100 and \$18.50 costs. Pending determination of motion for a new trial defendant's ball was fixed at \$100.

Hawaii's trial for lewd and lascivious behavior was set for trial today. A. H. Crook had been assigned by the court to defend him, but at the setting of the case defendant announced that he had retained C. W. Ashford. Judge Robinson accordingly ordered the change of counsel to be entered of record.

Joseph Finn was arraigned for assault with intent to commit murder. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was also set for today.

TRIAL UNDER WAY.

Matsumoto was placed on trial for assault with a deadly weapon. Attorney General Andrews prosecuted, and E. A. Mott-Smith appeared for the defense. The following jurors were found satisfactory by both sides as drawn: E. R. Bivens, Sam K. Kaimau, H. C. Brown, Samuel Nowlein, S. William Spencer, John C. Lane, Albert Lucas, J. C. Cohen, Edward Dekum, W. L. Fletcher, Clarence H. Cooke, and J. M. Dowsett. When the prosecution rested, Mr. Mott-Smith moved for a directed verdict of acquittal. This was denied and the case for the defense then started. Owing to the darkness of the courtroom from the raging storm, the court adjourned half an hour before the usual time.

CASES JURY WAIVED.

Owing to parties agreeing to waive jury in cases set for yesterday before Judge De Bolt, the jurors in his court were excused until Monday.

Wing Wo Lung Co. vs.ung Chew, assumpsit, will be tried without a jury today.

Fanny Love, administratrix of the estate of R. Love, vs. Z. C. Copeland, jury waived, was set for trial on the 20th inst.

HEAVY SURCHARGE.

Judge De Bolt made an order yesterday in the matter of the estate of Thomas Cummings, deceased. It decrees all of the recommendations of Henry Smith, master, whereby Bruce Cartwright, administrator, is surcharged with nearly a thousand dollars. The items of surcharge are \$561 as interest on the principal of the estate for the time it remained uninvested, \$46.50 for commission overcharged and \$60 taxes paid on \$3000 of uninvested principal, a total of \$961.50. The sale of forty shares of stock in the Walluku Sugar Co. to the late Thomas Jefferson Cummings is approved. It is further ordered that the administrator be allowed a counsel fee of \$100 and a master's fee of \$150, both to be paid by the estate, and that \$19.40 be paid to J. A. Thompson and \$10.50 to Geo. C. Sea by Mrs. Maria King and Mrs. Elizabeth Fairchild, contestants, for clerical services rendered.

APPEALS.

Jessie K. Kaae by her attorney, C. W. Ashford, appeals to the Supreme Court from the decision and order of Judge Robinson, removing her from of-

MORE LOOT RECOVERED**Claims Abandoned The Extent of Asa's Burglaries Large.**

Asa, "King of the Local Burglars," made another trip about the city yesterday afternoon with Officer Dan Renear and told the police the location of a number of houses where he had disposed of plunder. In the case of almost every house visited by the police the householders were awaiting their coming.

As soon as they noticed Renear and his prisoner approaching them they would say: "Yes, we have the stuff, and we have been waiting for the police to come and get it."

The result of the afternoon's work was the addition of the following to the goods previously seized by the police and held at the station:

Five chairs.
One rocking chair.
One marble washstand.
One fancy hat rack and mirror.

One picture album, containing a large number of ancient looking family photographs.
One checkerboard table.
One silver castor.

One half dozen leather seat office chairs.
Three rattan chairs.
Bag filled with large assortment of clothing.

One large rattan rocking chair.
One brass hanging lamp.

Despite all their efforts the police have been unable to persuade Asa to disclose the place where he had lived prior to his arrest. When the police learn where his residence is they expect to find a large quantity of stolen goods.

Asa shows a disposition to break jail in case opportunity offers. He has been keeping a catlike watch on the turnkey and surveying the jail yard walls as if he intended to make an attempt to get away. For this reason he has been kept locked securely in a cell during the day time, as well as at night.

Land Court Business.

There are now eight cases on file in the Land Registration Court. Two other cases have been entered to the extent of paying fees by the petitioners for title, but the papers in these have not been signed. Judge P. L. Weaver says there is no further difficulty about appropriations for the court, though owing to the inadvertent omission in the six months' bill, he is out of pocket to the amount of his expenses in going to Boston for preparation, also for other expenses incidental to the court. R. N. Boyd, for the same cause, could not draw his salary for six months he served as deputy registrar, which at \$125 a month amounts to \$750.

Kitty—"Constance has been painted by Mr. Gamboge. She is delighted with it." Maude—"I see; it is a picture rather than a portrait."—Boston Transcript.

Kapilani Estate, Ltd., in its partition suit against Ruel Kinney and P. Helemano, by its attorney, C. A. Long, has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decree of Judge De Bolt.

Judge Gear has granted defendant in the suit of Brewster vs. Church ten days more to file his bill of exceptions, the additional time being for the procuring of the stenographic record.

COURT NOTES.

Under stipulation of both sides, Judge De Bolt ordered judgment for plaintiff in \$125 in the suit of H. Takashi vs. W. C. Achi, it being agreed that execution should not issue for thirty days.

H. L. Holstein and C. W. Ashford, attorneys for the plaintiff, have filed a motion in the Supreme Court for an order to remit the papers in the case of Iocla Kaniana vs. D. W. Pae Nohea to the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit. It is alleged that the case is not properly before the Supreme Court.

Wee Shing by his attorney, C. W. Ashford, makes answer of general denial to the complaint of the Oriental Life Insurance Co.

W. R. Kaleooka's ejection suit against Walluku Sugar Co., is continued for the term. It is six years since this case was started, having been brought first in the Second Circuit Court at Walluku.

H. F. Wichman & Co., Ltd., vs. Jonah K. Kalanianaole was continued by Judge De Bolt for the term pending settlement.

W. L. Howard, administrator of the Kraft estate, has filed exceptions to the report of P. Danson Kellett, Jr., master, claiming that the master's interpretation of the law is erroneous.

A motion for rehearing of motion for new trial has been filed in Wilcox vs. Berrey. It is supported by affidavits to show that the jury did not fully understand the issue when it rendered its verdict.

APPEALS.

Jessie K. Kaae by her attorney, C.

W. Ashford, appeals to the Supreme

Court from the decision and order of

Judge Robinson, removing her from of-

A LINGERING COUGH

The cough that holds on in spite of all remedies needs energetic and above all thorough treatment. A mere cough mixture won't do. Root out the cold that causes the cough.

How? Scott's Emulsion.

Why Scott's Emulsion?

Because it stops the irritation, soothes the tissues and heals the affected membranes.

When? Right away. Scott's Emulsion begins to help with the first dose.

People who have used Scott's Emulsion will not be satisfied with any of the numerous substitutes that are offered in the form of wines, extracts, cordials, etc. When life and health are at stake it is unwise to experiment with unknown and untried preparations.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWEN, 44 Pearl Street, New York

STORM BROKE HONOLULU RECORD**Monthly Showing Of Rain Is Beaten.**

• • • • •
The rainfall at W. R. Castle's residence between Saturday at 6 p. m. and yesterday at 10 a. m. was 19½ inches—one foot, seven and a half inches.

• • • • •
Night before last there was a continuous deluge of rain save for a few minutes' let-up in the early morning hours. It was a kona storm that tired the stoutest roofs and set the streets afloat, driving even the police to the station for shelter. Up the Oahu railroad things got in a bad way and the Waikiki and Moiliili bridges lost their grip. Wherever there was a hill the flood dug a channel and in some cases many of them. A flood broke loose near the Makiki fire station and Piikoi street became a river a foot and more in depth. When morning broke the rain abated but up to 10 o'clock 19½ inches had fallen at the Castle place. The Rapid Transit cars began running about six o'clock yesterday morning but their schedules were disarranged in half an hour. Liliha street was only partly negotiable and the Manoa track was obstructed by debris which the conductor and motorman had to shovel away.

A RECORD-BREAKER.

In Punahoa, the observation point of Meteorologist Lydecker, 17.99 inches were registered up to last evening. "This," said Mr. Lydecker, "is a record-breaker, not only for a single storm but for a month. The highest previous record for a month (Nov. 1887), was 17.01. This time we reached a top notch. As to the barometer it had only been as low four times before; it is seldom below eighty but this time it has gone to sixty-one. We are not out of the woods yet and I should not be surprised if we had another deluge."

"In 1891 the whole rainfall for the year was only 23.29 and in 1899 it was 24.01."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

Through traffic on the line of the Oahu Railway & Land Company has been suspended now for two days owing to the storm. Up till last night nothing had been heard of the train from Kahuku due at Honolulu Wednesday evening. The telephone lines being down, even the nature of the obstacles met by the train could not be ascertained. Telephonic communication was restored only as far as Ewa Mill yesterday afternoon. Working trains have been used to ascertain the condition of the track for the greater part of the distance from Honolulu to Ewa Mill. A furious windstorm accompanied the great down pour of rain in Ewa district, which did a great deal of damage at Pearl City and along the line. Portions of the railway beyond Pearl City are submerged, the force of the flood in places dislodging the track. The foregoing represents general effects of the storm down the railway. Many of the details are interesting.

FLOOD AT WAIPIO.

Fred. C. Smith, general passenger agent, went to Waipio on a working train yesterday morning. He found the track at that point under water and the cable store to keep down the swelling in the injured arm.

WAIKIKI BRIDGE DESTROYED.

The force of water rushing down from two valleys yesterday destroyed the big bridge at Waikiki. Early in the morning there were signs that the bridge would go. Small sections of the concrete sea wall and of the similar walls which supported the ends of the bridge commenced to crumble away. Underneath were the cable and water mains. The water main was the big pipe which supplies the whole of Waikiki district. The cable main was a small three inch pipe, containing the land section of the cable and running from the cable hut at Waikiki to the Alexander Young building. On one side of the bridge is a narrower skeleton bridge which is used exclusively by the Rapid Transit cars. The Rapid Transit bridge was not destroyed but for a portion of the day it was not used, as Manager Ballantyne did not wish to run any risk of accident is case this bridge had been weakened by the giving way of the larger structure.

Strong on etiquette: Bill—"Oh, yes, he's great on etiquette." Jill—"Is that right?" Bill—"Sure!" Why, he was telling me only yesterday that if a man is smoking while walking down the street with a lady, the cigar should always be in the side of the mouth furthest from the lady!"—Boston Transcript.

RAINFALL IN HONOLULU FOR PAST THIRTY YEARS

Following are a few interesting notes in regard to the rainfall during the past thirty years at the residence of W. W. Hall, 50 foot elevation:

DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS TO DEC. 31, 1903.

HEAVIEST RAINFALL.

January, 1879 13.69
February, 1893 14.72
March, 1902 13.24
April, 1890 6.73
May, 1887 7.51
June, 1878 3.09
July, 1880 7.59
August, 1881 6.58
September, 1895 5.77
October, 1900 9.00
November, 1874 15.67
December, 1895 12.20

LIGHTEST RAINFALL.

January, 1878 25
February, 1878

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniums it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,
Director.
12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'e Co
OF BERLIN.****Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**"The
Overland
Limited"**

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific**This Train is really a
First-Class Modern Hotel**

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Can-dela-bra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

. . . OR . . .

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.

Omaha, Neb.

Sergt. Blackman Wins.

In the recent competition of the non-commissioned officers of the First Regiment, N. G. H., the honors went to Company F, Captain Johnson's crack company. Sergeant Blackman was awarded \$4 out of 90 points, and will receive the fine gold medal which has been on exhibition at Wichman's. Company F averaged 93% per cent out of a possible 100.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**PETITION TO
WASHINGTON****To Stop Employment of
Aliens on Public
Works.**

Following is the joint petition of the Builders and Traders' Exchange and Trades and Labor Council, to be presented to Congress by Delegate Kalanianaole, which is fortified by lengthy exhibits relating to immigration and labor in this Territory:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in the Fifty-eighth Congress Assembled:

We, the undersigned, The Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council of Honolulu, H. T., respectfully represent to your honorable body as follows:

1st. The Builders and Traders' Exchange is composed of contractors, wholesalers and retail houses supplying materials, manufacturers and allied interests. They are the employers of upwards of 90 per cent of the citizen skilled labor of the Territory of Hawaii, not engaged in the production of sugar.

2nd. The Honolulu Trades and Labor Council is the official representative of all organized labor of Honolulu. Its membership includes only citizens or those eligible to become citizens of the United States.

3rd. There are now in the Territory of Hawaii a large number of skilled and unskilled laborers of the Asiatic races.

4th. Owing to the irreconcilable differences in the standards of living, civilization, public duty, spirit and responsibility, these alien Asiatics, if unrestricted, are a menace to American standards of citizenship and living.

5th. The Territory of Hawaii is a tropical country and cannot be judged or legislated for without considering local and special conditions.

6th. The white man will not perform field labor under conditions existing on the sugar cane plantations in this Territory, no more than he will in Louisiana or Cuba.

7th. In our contentions against employment of aliens on the Federal work of this Territory, we do not take issue with the requirements of Hawaiian planters for field labor performed by Asiatics and believe the subject merits thorough and careful study and investigation by Congress.

8th. We believe the patronage of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be reserved exclusively for the citizenship, or those eligible, that the body politic may have the moral and physical support of those the law has declared desirable.

9th. The recent Territorial Legislature enacted a law confining Territorial patronage to citizens or those eligible.

10th. Without success, save in one instance, attempts have been made to induce Federal officials to limit Federal patronage to citizens or those eligible. Some officials have doubted their authority.

We therefore petition your Honorable Body to enact:

That no person not an American citizen or eligible to become such, shall be employed directly or indirectly as contractor, sub-contractor or workman on any public work done in the Territory of Hawaii by any Federal Department or under direction of any Federal officer.

And to provide suitable penalties for violation.

We believe the enactment petitioned for will encourage a sound community of American citizens and add to their material welfare, sustain them in their moral and social standards and civilized scale of living, correct selfish private sentiment and action, and lend security to the political and material interests of the Government of the United States.

THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE OF HONOLULU, HAWAII.

By JOHN H. CRAIG, President.
Attest: J. D. AVERY, Secretary.

THE HONOLULU TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

By FRANCIS C. BETTERS, President.
Attest: CARL M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Shot His Wife While Fooling.

Tishema, a Japanese, was brought in from Aiea last night by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez, of Ewa, and charged with shooting his wife. Tishema has a reputation at Aiea of being a hard working and trusty employee of Honolulu Plantation, and it is said that while playing with a revolver at noon yesterday the weapon was discharged, a bullet entering the body of his wife. The woman was quickly attended by a doctor and will probably recover.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.—To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**BRITAIN
WILL BE
NEUTRAL**

British Commissioner Hoare received the following cable message yesterday from the Foreign Office at London:

The King's proclamation of neutrality in the war between Russia and Japan, will be signed tomorrow and issued as soon as possible.

HEARKEN YE!**To the Voice of Honolulu People.**

If you will but listen to your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the annoyances of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness which come from kidney ill can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says:

Writing under date of January 10th, 1899 Jurgens Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 73—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. van Blumer—"I heard the cook cursing and swearing in the kitchen this morning." Von Blumer—"Well, I'm glad she's beginning to feel at home."—Judge.

**CHAS. BREWER CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE**

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me."

On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc.

Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages."

It is product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease.

A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided.

For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains.

This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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This is the universal verdict of all who



ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Kooau ports.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 11 a. m.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, for the Orient, at 6 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kooau ports, at 7 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, for Nawiliwili, Hananauau and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolulu, Kaaapuau, Lahaina, Kukuhuele and Honokaa, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 9 a. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse for Anahola.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 4—F. Baldwin, E. F. Dinet, E. K. Bell, W. W. Chamberlain, H. W. Holling, Rev. J. E. Kekiphi, Mrs. Kekiphi, Lum Sing.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Niihau from Kauai ports, Feb. 10: H. P. Faye, F. Gay, M. F. Crosser, W. H. Soper, Rev. E. B. H. Bannon, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. H. G. Spalding, J. H. Coney, Miss R. Horning and 52 deck.

STEAMER MOANA MADE SHORT CALL

A red stack steamer appeared off port yesterday afternoon and hovered off the harbor entrance for a few minutes. The vessel then stood off to sea. Many people who saw her had visions of a transport arriving to take away Japanese military reserves. For a moment others also thought it was the Alameda returning to Honolulu. But the color of the stack soon told these people that the vessel was not the Alameda. No whistle had told of the approach of the steamer for Diamond Head Charlie was out of business yesterday. The storm had cut him off from telephone communication with the city and he was thus unable to sound the alarm.

The steamer was the Canadian-Australian liner Moana en route to Australia. This is her first trip to the colonies since she struck a rock at Victoria. On account of her delay in repairing the company decided that the vessel should not call here on her outward trip but should make a straight run for Brisbane. The Moana left Victoria with this intention in view. She got into the heavy weather which Honolulu has had a taste of for the past few days and her progress was so retarded that she was two days behind her schedule when she got near the islands.

Captain Carey told the pilot who visited the ship off port that during the voyage they had had a breakdown which delayed them for sometime and that they had also encountered very heavy seas. There were but few passengers aboard the vessel and these had been inconvenienced by a rough trip. Captain Carey gave the pilot a small parcel of mail for the steamship agents here. This mail contained a telegram which Captain Carey wished sent to Victoria to explain the reason of the delay so that no anxiety would be felt if the steamer should be a couple of days late in arriving in Australia.

The Moana then proceeded on her run to the Colonies.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY PASSED

Yesterday was a great Japanese holiday, being the 256th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire. Japanese here who speak English say the nearest they can come to giving the name of the holiday in our tongue is "Founder's Day." It was the intention early in January to have repeated the New Year's meet of the Japanese Bicycle Association to celebrate the day, unless for the purpose of getting other nationalities to compete it were postponed until Washington's Birthday.

The Advertiser was informed yesterday, however, that the celebration of the national anniversary in a public manner had been declared off, on account of the trouble Japan is having with Russia. A few Sunburst flags were flying in town. The Hawaii Shimpou issued a souvenir number for the day, with large portraits of the Emperor and Empress, beneath the Stars and Stripes and Sunburst flags crossed.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

THE BELL-BUOY IS CAPSIZED

The bell-buoy was capsized sometime after midnight yesterday morning by the terrific Kona wind. The buoy is held by its moorings and will not get loose.

♦♦♦

From Seattle and Tacoma.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company announces that its steamer Texan will sail from Seattle and Tacoma for Honolulu on or about Feb. 25th.

PAK CHEE, SPY WAS IN PILKIA

Pak Chee, a Chinaman who has been in the employ of the police as a spy on gamblers, went out to do a little raiding on his own account last night. He learned that Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had gone home and then decided that such a rainy night would find all true gamblers engaged at their usual work. So he repaired to Chinatown. He put his ear to many a door and, sleuth-like, watched a string of Chinese wending their way into Smith street from Hotel street. They all entered the same building. He counted them as they passed him and knew that such a large number of men probably did not live in that house. Therefore they must have been going to a game. Then Pak Chee decided to raid the place.

New Pak Chee has a reputation in Chinatown. He is known as a fighter of no mean ability. Time and again he has served his time with Warden Henry for assault and battery and according to his own story he is "blame-me-fighting—you know three things, set fire house, stealin', an' shootem to kill'em—they end—fite no wrong." In following up his rule of life Pak Chee has landed himself behind the bars many times, so many times that he decided it would be better to work for the police than to have them constantly hunting him. So he became a spy. Incidentally every Chinese gambler in town knows Pak Chee and also knows that he is a spy. So as each of the Smith street tourists passed Pak Chee last night he had one eye on the gambling house door and another on Pak Chee.

According to Pak Chee he went to the house in Smith street. He heard the noise of dice and dominoes, the clinking of money, the grunts of the losers, and knew that he had cornered his quarry. In the name of the law and of himself he knocked on the door. There was no response. Then he knocked again. Then the door flew open. Seven Chinese, each shouting "You spy!" jumped out and in a twinkling there was rough and ready fight in progress. Pak Chee landed right and left and some one of the seven gave Pak a lively jolt in one eye. Another grabbed Pak's extended fist, held it securely, and bit it. The fellow held on and with his teeth broke the skin of Pak Chee's hand to such an extent that it bled. With his free hand Pak delivered an upper-cut which would have been a credit to Dave Barry, and his opponent dropped the bone. Pak then made tracks to the police station. He asked for Chillingworth and on being told that the deputy sheriff was not home he said he would return this morning and tell the deputy all about it.

"I makem stop," he said. "One man fite me I know. He banker that house an' he d— mission too. Me stop him. Me watch an' catchem and judge he fine 'em."

Then Pak went home.

♦♦♦

Things are going badly indeed when Russia feels impelled to send the better part of the Baltic fleet to the Far East. That fleet constitutes the first line of defense for the Russian capital. No ordinary circumstances would induce the Czar to let it go on a ten thousand mile journey; but the destruction of so many fine ships of his Asiatic fleet constitutes an emergency of the first rank.

♦♦♦

If the Japanese could take Dalny and Port Arthur before the Baltic fleet arrived, the latter would have hard work finding a boarding house.

♦♦♦

Amid all the noise and the shouting it is well not to forget that poor old Sumner was robbed of \$80,000 by men he trusted.

♦♦♦

Playing "Russian war" is a trick the little brown men know all about.

♦♦♦

It is about time that Russia called out her elder statesmen.

THE POSITION OF KOREA

BY ANGUS HAMILTON IN LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The position of Korea in regard to the questions in dispute between Russia and Japan is a hopeless one. Unfortunately the Government of the Hermit Kingdom is powerless to prevent either the advance of Russia or the steady spread of Japanese influence. She possesses neither army nor navy which can be put to any practical use, while she is in that position in which a country is placed when unable to raise its voice upon its own behalf. Korea is the helpless, hapless sport of Japanese caprice or Russian lust, and it is almost impossible to contemplate without concern the ultimate fate of the little kingdom.

Korea is quite destitute of any form of constitutional government. Indeed, the qualities of government there may be described as benevolently despotic. The reins of authority are concentrated in the hands of the Emperor, who administers the functions of his office with the assistance of a Council of Ministers. Life in Korea is easy-going; the officials are corrupt; the administration of the laws is lax. Officers of every grade are underpaid, and officials resort to peculation of the Imperial funds or to the acceptance of bribes. There is very little public spirit in the Government, and individualism is not encouraged. The revenue of the country is derived from the proceeds of the maritime customs of Korea, presided over by Mr. MacLeavy Brown, C. M. G., and a staff of foreign assistants; from the sale of concessions, from which the Imperial Privy Purse receives an annual royalty; and from local taxation. Taxes indirect and direct are numerous, the people suffering no little misery in consequence of the many contributions to the Imperial exchequer, which drain their resources. In the main, Korea is an agricultural country, cereals, rice, beans, wheat, and barley forming the principal commodities of its export trade. Imports are confined to agricultural and mining supplies and some cotton goods. The trade is with Japan in a large degree, with China in a lesser degree, with the world beyond these countries hardly at all. Korea is a land of great natural splendor. The mountain scenery is quite superb, and there are numerous spacious harbors. The rivers inland are unnavigable, except in a very few instances. The people are docile, without enterprise or ambition, preferring a state of idleness and peaceful seclusion to the notoriety which has now fallen upon their borders. The future of the country is uncertain. It contained some promise of development, but if war should break out in the end, it is not at all improbable that this prospect will be ruined through the anarchy and consequent upheaval of commercial interests which will follow in its train.

The army of Korea exists only in the imagination of Korean officialdom. It is a useless institution, but until quite lately not without a certain picturesque note in its attire. Now, however, the adoption of a foreign style of uniform has robbed the Korean soldier of his one claim to serious consideration, to which an Imperial decree, abolishing the top-knot throughout the service, has lent further emphasis. As worn today, the uniform comprises a blue cloth tunic with large brass buttons, blue breeches, leather shoes, and canvas gaiters. The regimental number decorates the shoulder-straps. Rifle, bayonet, and waistbelt with two ammunition-pouches are worn. A blanket, overcoat, water-bottle, and field-kit, weighing some twenty-eight pounds, are carried on active service. The uniform is fashioned upon the lines of the Japanese infantry model. The uniforms of the Imperial Bodyguard regiments were made at one time in France; since then, however, the military workshops in Japan have been responsible for the entire supply. The strength of the Korean army has been returned by an official of the Korean Legation in this country as fifty thousand men, which, in times of emergency, might be increased to one hundred thousand effective trained men. This is, unfortunately, nonsense, and as a point of fact the armed might of Korea would be routed utterly by a regiment of crossing-sweepers armed with broom-sticks. Doubtless on paper the army of Korea might be given at fifty thousand men, since the greater the strength—on paper—the easier would it be for the Paymaster-in-Chief to the Forces to enrich himself. Apart from this consideration, the strength of the army of Korea might boast perhaps some ten thousand recruits, who, attracted, like every Korean, by the prospect of receiving something for nothing, would willingly accept the eight Korean cents pay a day, with uniform and pay included, for the privilege of allowing the Government to consider them as soldiers. The regiments of the Imperial Guard, stationed in Seoul, the capital of the empire, do reveal a slight knowledge of foreign drill. It is, however, very limited, and in its execution singularly defective. Indeed, even in uniform of foreign style the appearance of these men upon parade needs only the commanding genius of the inimitable Mr. Dan Leno to impart to the scene an atmosphere of pantomime at once grotesque and finely humorous. Apart from the men, many of the officers have been trained in Japan, and throughout the service strong indications of Japanese influence may be observed. Moreover, it is difficult, with the reforms which have been introduced into the Korean army, to distinguish Korean from Japanese soldiers, the complexion, height, and general appearance of both being so similar. If anything, the Korean is the better looking as a man—the Japanese the more soldiery; but with that comparison there ceases to be any difference, the one being the half-brother of his comrade from across the sea.

The armament of Korea comprises an ill-assorted collection of weapons which ranges from the bows and arrows and the long, two-man, muzzle-loading length of iron piping of ancient days, to the modern Mauser with magazine attachment. There are many varieties of recent rifles in the Korean service, a complete list including examples of the Martini, Gras, Mauser, Berdan, and Murata rifles. There are also many smooth-bore, muzzle-loading muskets, which discharge a veritable arsenal of round solid-iron pellets. The navy is confined to a single steamer, formerly a coal-lighter.

Herbert Spencer was intolerant of dishonesty. While visiting Montreal he was urgently invited to see a costly mansion that was being built for an unscrupulous millionaire. He indignantly refused. "It is largely," he said, "the admiring the ostentation of such men that makes them possible. Baron Grant, the fraudulent speculator, sent me an invitation for the inaugural of Leicester Square, his gift to London. Before a party of friends I tore the card in pieces. Such men as Grant try to compensate for robbing Peter by giving Paul what they do not owe him."

It was before bicycles became so popular as they are now that a Yankee farmer was importuned by a dealer to buy one for seventy-five dollars. "I'd rather spend the money on a cow," was the farmer's answer. "But what an idiot you would look riding about the town on the back of a cow." "Perhaps so," replied the farmer, "but not half such an idiot as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle."

NEW YEAR OF CHINESE

How It Will Be Celebrated Here.

At midnight on Sunday matches will set off at least twenty thousand dollars worth of firecrackers, every Chinaman will have killed his chicken, and as the first explosion of the squibs splits the air thousands of Chinese, wealthy merchants and beggars, will raise their arms and thoughts to their idols and pray for luck. This will start the Chinese New Year. Not a single Chinaman, whether he occupies the proud position of the wealthiest citizen or is serving a term for vagrancy at the Oahu Prison, will neglect the day of days. If he should fail to do this he would be a black sheep of his race. No matter if a Chinese has neglected for a whole year to think of the idols he will not forget it Sunday night; he will burn his tapers before the altar, if he can find one, and send up his most fervent prayers. Perhaps he is a Christian; even then he will not forget the holiday duties.

Today in nearly every Chinese store there are stacks of firecrackers on sale. There are also sweetmeats and flowers. There are posters, depicting the ideals of the Chinese. All these things will be sold. On Saturday the Chinaman will have paid or arranged for the payment of all the debts he has contracted during the year. And should circumstances prevent such payment then he will be in keen sorrow and, according to his beliefs, a nemesis will dog his every act throughout the succeeding twelve months.

THOUSANDS GO UP IN SMOKE.

People who have resided in Honolulu for years have but little idea of the amount of money the Chinese spend in the celebration of their new year. If the average person were told that thousands of dollars would be spent here for firecrackers on Chinese New Year they would smile and ask whether the smoke came from Hongkong or Macao. But it is a fact. In spite of the rather slow business year of the Chinese they are spending their money freely for firecrackers. One Chinese firm has imported over \$50,000 worth this year. All of the importers have brought in a total amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars worth. And a Chinaman does not celebrate his "Fourth of July" by sending his dutiful son and daughter out to buy two five-cent packages of small crackers and a stick of punk. No indeed! He goes out himself to do the buying. It is not sport; it is his religion. If he is a wealthy merchant he buys cases of firecrackers at from \$3.25 to \$6.50 a box. The boxes for which they pay this sum of money contain single bunches of firecrackers which are huge affairs. A \$6.50 bunch of firecrackers contains 20,000 firecrackers—all on one string and to be set off by one lighted match. The buyer hangs one end of this huge string on the end of a pole, shoves it out through a second or third story window and then permits the other end to dangle on the pavement outside. All along the principal Chinese business streets there will be dozens of these rapid-fire guns in operation. If one should stand for half an hour at the corner of Hotel and Mauna Kea streets at midnight on Sunday he would hear tens of thousands of firecrackers exploding. The noise would be terrific. But it has happened here in this wise for year after year. About four years ago a Chinese business firm set off a firecracker string on New Year's that had cost \$100. It was composed of one hundred thousand small firecrackers and the noise of the explosion continued for forty-five minutes.

That is the way the merchant spends his money for firecrackers. The poor Chinaman, perhaps a laborer in a rice field or a waiter in a restaurant, spends on a similar sum in comparison to his earning capacity. This class of man will probably spend three dollars for his noise. Perhaps he is a member of one of the numerous Chinese clubs or societies and in this case his money will go into the coffers of the club and a big celebration will be given by the organization.

Waiters in the Alexander Young Hotel clubbed together some time ago and imported one string of firecrackers at an expense of about \$50. This monstrosity will be their welcome to the new year.

CHARITY OF THE CHINESE.

In Honolulu there are a couple of hundred very poor Chinese. They are old and infirm and depend for food and clothing upon members of their own race. If a Chinaman is young and able bodied there is never any excuse for poverty. But if he is old and infirm this is excuse. Perhaps in his young days he squandered his earnings on gambling, drink and opium. If this is the case and those dissipations have broken down his physical system by the time he has become an old man he is not looked upon with disgust by his fellow countrymen. They pity him and have sorrow for his awkward position. Then some one of the clubs will take care of him. They will permit him to live in their clubhouse, and see to it that all of his wants are supplied. But there are many Chinese, poor and ill, who cannot be housed in the club houses. To care for these people at the first of each year is one of the hardest problems of the charitable. They usually send to each person a bag or two of rice, pickled Chinese eggs, and perhaps a small gift of silver.

QUON ON KWOCK SOCIETY.

Perhaps the most interest of the new year centers about the club houses. There are many of these, some having

Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble. Your circulation is very poor, you have cold hands and feet. Your nerves are weak, you are despondent and discouraged. Your stomach is bad, you have indigestion and sick headache. Your muscles are weak and you can hardly drag about the house. But there is a prompt cure.

Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends her photograph and says:

"My blood was so thin and my circulation was so poor that my fingers were cold and blue all the time. I lost all energy and was most listless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon restored vitality and health. It purified my blood and made it rich and healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine in the world for the blood."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Today in nearly every Chinese store there are stacks of firecrackers on sale. There are also sweetmeats and flowers. There are posters, depicting the ideals of the Chinese. All these things will be sold. On Saturday the Chinaman will have paid or arranged for the payment of all the debts he has contracted during the year. And should circumstances prevent such payment then he will be in keen sorrow and, according to his beliefs, a nemesis will dog his every act throughout the succeeding twelve months.

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